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AUSTRALIA
1920-1921

Spring farm list

SPRING FODDER & SEED POTATOES

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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



SUDAN GRASS

See Pages 5-6

YATES'
RELIABLE
SEEDS

1920

SUDAN GRASS

SPRING

IN these days of high prices for Farm Produce the farmer cannot afford to allow land suitable for cultivation to be idle.

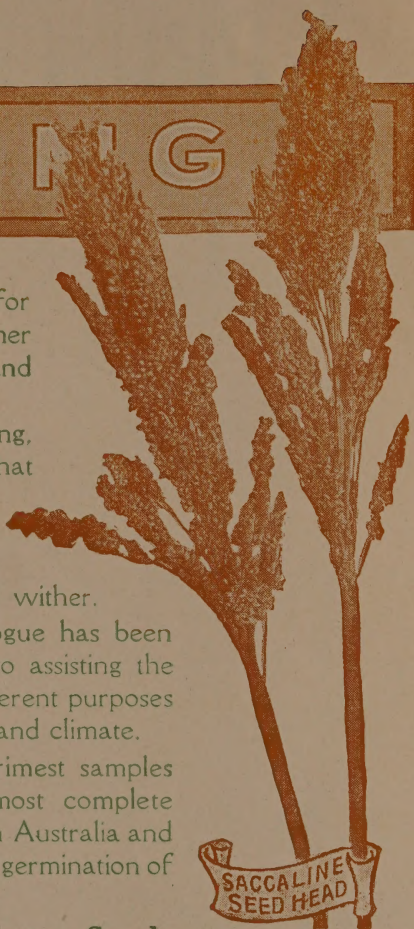
Now that spring is approaching, it is necessary to think out what can be planted to grow through the summer and give a green succulent fodder when pastures are commencing to ripen off and wither.

The matter in this small catalogue has been carefully compiled with a view to assisting the grower to choose his crops for different purposes and for varying conditions of soil and climate.

Careful buying of only the primest samples from dependable sources, the most complete cleaning and grading machinery in Australia and our thorough system of testing the germination of all seeds sent out, have given

Yates' Reliable Farm Seeds

a high reputation for Quality and Purity, and this should be borne in mind when comparing our prices with those of rough uncleaned samples. The old motto, "One year's seeding; seven years' weeding," is a very wise one. Sow only clean Farm Seeds.



ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.,

Seed Growers and Merchants,

184-188 SUSSEX ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

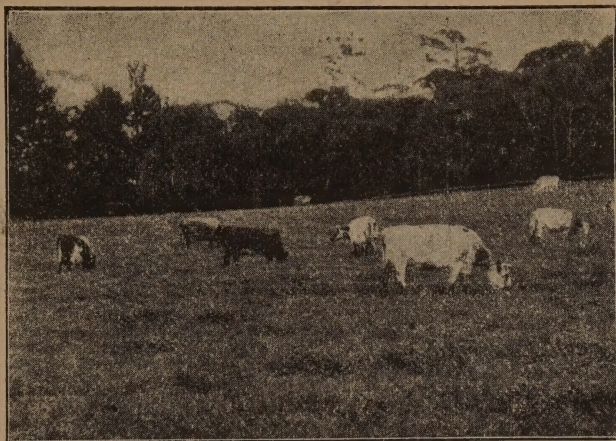
August, 1920.

UY/8/20

Yates' Spring Farm List.

Prices.

All lines listed here are priced as moderately as is possible, and consistent with good quality, but as supplies are uncertain and values fluctuating, all prices quoted are subject to revision. Special quotations for small or large quantities will be sent by return post.



Forwarding.

All orders should bear **Full Name and Postal Address**, also **Name of Railway Station or Shipping Port** to which the **Goods** are to be sent, and **Directions for Route** where there is an **Alternate One**. Customers will confer a favor upon us by sending in orders early.

Terms.

Orders should be accompanied by remittance for the approximate amount of the order. Cheques under £5 should always have exchange added, and, when goods are required by coastal steamer, the freight must also be included. We will deliver seeds on rail or wharf, Sydney, after which seeds are on customer's account and at his risk. Our Terms for Seed Grain, Grass, Clover, Lucerne, and other Agricultural Seeds are strictly Net Cash. We cut our prices very fine, and it is only by selling on Cash Terms that we can do a profitable business. All Grass and Fodder Seeds are charged at Net weights, and Bags charged extra; this is more to buyer's advantage than to have the bags weighed in and charged at Seed Prices.

Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty.

We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs, or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us, and any money paid to us will be refunded. **Arthur Yates & Co. Ltd.**

Lucerne

*"The crop that gives a continual harvest
without an annual ploughing or seeding."*

YEAR by year this King of Fodder crops is proving its adaptability to varying situations, soils and climates. At one time it was thought that it would be a sheer waste of seed to sow anywhere but on choice alluvial flats; but now we find Lucerne extensively grown on ordinary good agricultural land, and even on hilly upland country (see photograph). Of course it is not suggested that such heavy growths or so many cuts in the season occur on the hilly land as are produced on typical lucerne flats, but even where lucerne does only moderately well there is no other crop to compare with it.

Many of our coastal dairying districts are capable of growing good lucerne. For milk producing, green lucerne is unsurpassed. In some cases it is advisable to dress the land with slaked burnt lime or ground limestone before sowing the seed, but even if this cannot be done it is well worth trying a sowing of

**YATES' BROADLEAF
GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE**

On the opposite page we illustrate a very successful crop of Lucerne grown on a well-drained knoll as a trial on our farm on the Southern Highlands, which has been quite a success and of great value to the dairy herd. The addition of Lucerne to green oats makes a better balanced ration; and in the summer, when the herbage is largely dried up, the feeding of green Lucerne makes a wonderful increase in the milk yield.

Sixteen to twenty pounds per acre is a fair sowing for good situations with a moist subsoil if sown broadcast; or ten to twelve pounds if drilled. In dry areas as low as six pounds is found sufficient.

For Australian Conditions

**YATES' BROADLEAF
GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE**
IS BEST BY TEST.

**YATES' BROADLEAF
GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE** is the primest of our local grown seed saved on the best farms on the Hunter River and Tamworth districts, from most of which we have obtained the seed crop for many years past and know the pedigree of the seed—it is the true Broadleaf Giant Upright Growing variety. For our customers' protection, we put this seed up in 25-lb. and 50-lb. net sealed bags, printed with our name and registered brand.

In ordering **YATES' BROADLEAF
GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE** in sealed bags, bearing our guarantee of purity, strength of growth, and pedigree, planters may absolutely depend on getting the best quality and most suitable strain of Lucerne Seed for Australian conditions.

**YATES' BROADLEAF
GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE** in sealed bags, can always be bought through our agents, or we will supply direct. Price 3s. 2d. per lb., 50 lbs. or over, 3s. 1d. per lb. (subject to fluctuation).

LUCERNE (Continued).

A paddock of Lucerne at our Exeter Farm.



For those who do not require such high-grade seed as **YATES' BROADLEAF UPRIGHT LUCERNE** we offer—

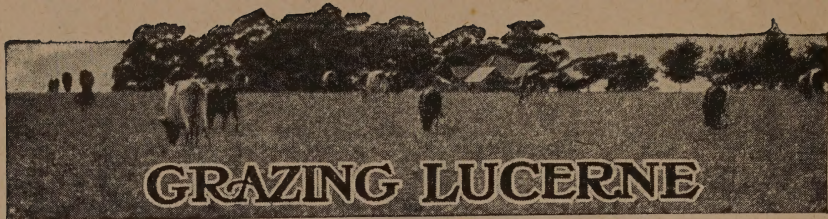
YATES' RE-CLEANED HUNTER RIVER LUCERNE.

While hardly so prime as **YATES' BROADLEAF UPRIGHT LUCERNE** it is the same Broadleaf Upright growing variety, and can be depended upon to be very much superior in purity and strength of growth to the Hunter River Lucerne usually sold. It is thoroughly re-cleaned and of tested growth. Every sack sent out is branded with our name, and customers buying this grade should look for our name on each bag.

PRICE—Per lb., 3s. 1d. ; by the cwt., 3s. per lb. (subject to fluctuation).

Write for Booklet

“HINTS ON LUCERNE CULTURE” (Post Free).



On the Dairy Farm.

In the coastal districts it is usually unsatisfactory to cut Lucerne for hay as it is very liable to be spoilt by heavy rains. But each crop of Lucerne can be utilised in a very payable manner by feeding off. Lucerne is one of the very finest grazing crops that can be grown. There is nothing to approach it for stimulating the milk flow or for fattening sheep or cattle.

The best method of grazing Lucerne is to have it laid out in fairly small paddocks. Allow the crop to come to its full growth, but not to flower; then feed it down close with a heavy stocking. As soon as the paddock is eaten clean, remove the stock and shut up until the Lucerne is again fit for feeding off. Then put the cows into the next paddock, and so on. Several small paddocks of Lucerne fed off alternately, and with a reasonable rainfall, will provide continuous feeding throughout the Spring and Autumn.

Fattening Sheep and Cattle.

Lucerne has proved itself superior to anything else as a grazing crop in the drier districts. One of our friends from the Harden district has praised Lucerne highly as a drought resister and "quick comer" after odd storms and showers. This man grows it quite successfully on ridgy country. Of course, grown under such hard conditions, we do not suggest that Lucerne would yield heavy hay crops, but for supplying green grazing for stock under most adverse circumstances Lucerne stands supreme. Once established it will remain dormant through months of drought and respond at once to chance showers.

To Keep Your Lucerne Paddocks Healthy.

Always allow the crop to make good growth between each feeding off. It is necessary to break up the surface occasionally. Top dress if possible with fertilizer or lime. Once the plants have become well established Lucerne will stand any amount of tearing about. A spring-tooth cultivator is the best implement to use. Cultivate at least once each year. The late winter is the best time, while the crop is short. Set the tines well down, and loosen the soil thoroughly, an odd plant torn out will not matter. Then top dress if possible with fertilizer (preferably superphosphate from 1 to 2 cwt. per acre) or lime (from 10 cwt. to 1 ton per acre). The resulting growth in the spring will be remarkable.

Lucerne likes a "limey" soil. If the soil is deficient in this respect it is a wise plan to dress with slaked burnt lime or ground limestone. Superphosphate always acts well on Lucerne, and is best used alternately with lime.

How to Avoid Hoven or Bloating.

Sometimes when stock are not used to green Lucerne they refuse to eat it until they become hungry; quite suddenly they "take to" the unaccustomed fodder and eat it greedily. While stock are empty and "gorging" Lucerne, there is some danger from Hoven or Bloating. For the first two or three days remove the stock from the paddock after the first half-hour's feeding, and then, after an hour or so, put them back again. Once cattle are used to green Lucerne, and on it fairly continuously, the danger is negligible.

SUDAN GRASS

The Wonder Crop.

Per lb. 1s. 7d.; over 28 lbs. 1s. 6d. lb.; by the cwt. 1s. 5d. lb.

Owing to the assured high prices for wheat next year, most farmers will grow their wheat for grain; and a shortage of hay and forage supplies is likely. Sow Sudan Grass—one of the very best hay crops. It is a prolific yielder and of excellent nutritive value.

As a summer crop, Sudan Grass has come into striking prominence during the past few years. We believe that this grass is destined to take a very high place among our summer fodder crops. Though not so heavy a yielder in its primary growth as some of the Millets, after the first crop is taken off, Sudan Grass stools thickly and comes again and again in a miraculous manner. The rapidity of growth and weight of crop of the second, third, fourth, and in some cases fifth cuts surpasses anything else among the summer fodders.

As a drought resister Sudan Grass has proved itself one of the best. Its palatability, green, or in the form of hay, is indicated by the greedy manner in which all classes of stock eat this forage. Its fodder value, tested under chemical analysis, is stated to compare most favorably with wheaten or lucerne hay. Sudan Grass stands grazing extremely well, and it is probably the most valuable of the summer-growing fodder crops for this purpose.

Order early—sow as soon as frosts
are over to get a long growing season.

A member of the Sorghum family Sudan Grass is an annual and must be sown down each year. It is most sensitive to frosts, and should not be sown until all danger of such is over, and then as early as possible so as to ensure a good growth and a strong stand by midsummer. Prepare the land as in the cultivation of wheat or sorghum. Sow either in drills or broadcast. If in drills, about eighteen inches to two feet apart, sow 6 lbs to 8 lbs. to the acre. This allows of cultivation between the young plants, assisting materially in helping on the young growth by conserving the moisture and checking the weeds. For the man sowing a large area probably the most practical method of sowing this crop would be through the ordinary grain drill—perhaps alternate hoes, at 8 to 12 lbs. per acre—or failing that, broadcast, at the rate of 12 lbs. to 16 lbs. per acre.

As will be readily understood in such a quick growing and vigorous plant, Sudan Grass responds very noticeably to fertilisers. An application of from 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. of superphosphate with the seed is strongly recommended.

Continued next page.

SUDAN GRASS (continued)

Price per lb. 1s. 7d.; over 28 lbs. 1s. 6d. lb.; by the cwt. 1s. 5d. lb."

The Department of Agriculture, N.S.W., have issued a special "Farmers' Bulletin" on Sudan Grass. The subject is dealt with in a very thorough and comprehensive way. We reprint the following extracts which indicate actual results under practical tests:—

"Sudan Grass is adapted to any part of N.S.W. except localities with an elevation of over 3,000 feet; while it thrives best under irrigation, and on the coast, high yields have been obtained from it as far west as Nyngan."—"The manner in which it will thrive on a small rainfall and 'hold on' over dry periods is one of its most prominent characteristics. During the phenomenal drought of 1918-19 reports were received from all over the State testifying to its remarkable drought-resisting qualities."—"As a pasture grass, it is characterised by palatability and nutritive quality of a high order, while its stooking qualities are considerably improved by grazing."—"It will carry a cow to the acre for at least five months of the year on the coast and under irrigation."—"Yields of seven tons of green fodder and two tons of hay per acre from the grass are common on the coast, while yields of one ton of hay per acre have been obtained from it as far west as Nyngan."—"The palatability of the hay and of the chaff made from the hay have been favorably reported on from all quarters, working horses being particularly fond of it, and doing well on it."—"The best stage at which to cut is still a debatable point, but one cannot go far wrong by cutting when the flowers are well showing. Owing to the succulence of the plants, practically as much time is required for stooking and drying as for ordinary wheat, and a week is not too long for the grass to remain out in the field."—"Sudan Grass will grow on practically all classes of soil. Even on the poor sandy soils of the coast, by the application of fertilisers, good results have been obtained."

The photographs on this page and front cover are reproduced by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture and illustrate tests of Sudan made at Hawkesbury College.



SORGHUMS



FEW fodder plants are held in such general favor in such a wide range of districts as the Sorghums. This plant has wonderful adaptability to different soils and climates, and will produce big yields of splendid fodder where maize would fail.

The early varieties grow quickly even on poor land and under droughty conditions, and give green feed when most other things are withering. The late sorts grow under similar conditions, and stand well into the winter—even when the flag is frosted the stalks retain their succulence and sweetness—and provide a very palatable and fattening fodder when it is most acceptable.

Many farmers are reluctant to grow Sorghum for fear of poisoning their stock; but the Sorghums are too valuable to exclude, and if the following is noted, they can be fed to stock with perfect safety. Sorghum should not be fed green until the crop is matured, that is when the flowering stage is reached. If the crop becomes stunted with drought, or frosted, it is also dangerous to feed green; in this case it should be cut and dried or made into ensilage. Matured Sorghum can be fed without any risk.

For ensilage, experience shows that Sorghum should be fairly mature before cutting. The stalks may look rather dry, but Sorghums should not be cut for silage until the seeds are hard. If cut too early the silage is apt to be acid and inferior to that cut at the right time.

SORGHUMS (Continued).

SOWING AND VARIETIES.

THE earliest sowing of Sorghums should be made directly the frosts are over, and the second crop may be planted up to the end of January, November and December being the best months.

In rich, moist land, and where fineness is desired, up to fifty pounds can be sown broadcast per acre, but in ordinary situations thirty pounds is ample; it is a good method in such land to sow in drills three feet apart, and keep the land between the rows cultivated. In drills, about ten pounds per acre is sufficient. Prices vary with the market.

Early Amber Cane.—The earliest and the best variety to withstand droughty conditions. Largely used on the irrigation areas, as less water is required to bring it to maturity. Per lb. 8d., per cwt. 70s.

Sorghum, Saccharatum or Black Sorghum.—The hardiest, recommended for cold districts where the season is short. It should be fed off while in bloom (but not before this, as young Sorghum is dangerous to stock).

Supplies uncertain.

Planter's Friend.—For late crop, as it stands cold weather and retains its sweetness and feeding qualities even after the seed is matured. Excellent for sowing late when the season has proved too dry for the successful growing of the early sorts. Per lb. 6d., per cwt. 50s. Price variable.

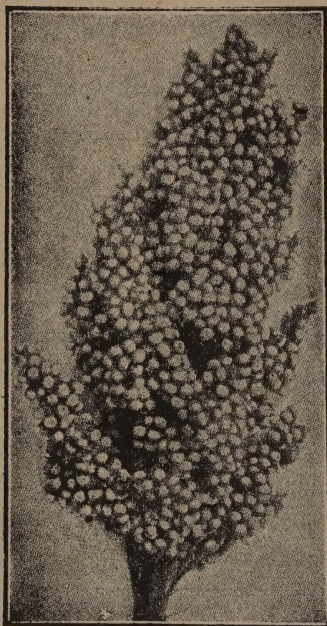
Special quotations for quantities.

Saccharine—The great new Sorghum.—
See next page.

GRAIN SORGHUMS.

In districts where the rainfall is too precarious or the soil unsuitable for growing maize for grain, splendid results can be obtained from some of the varieties of Grain Sorghums.

These varieties are non-saccharine (i.e., the stalks do not contain sugar), and are not very suitable for feeding green as the stalks are very pithy. But the grain is almost equal to maize grain in feeding value, and is very palatable. It should also prove of considerable value to poultry men. Remarkable yields can be obtained from these sorghums even under very adverse conditions. The main varieties of economic interest are — Feterita, (see illustration) Milo Maize, and Kaffir Corn. Up to the present there has been but little demand for Grain Sorghums, and consequently supplies are uncertain. Any farmers interested should write us for particulars of varieties available.



SACCALINE

The Ideal LATE Sorghum.

SACCALINE has caused a stir among fodder growers. It is the sorghum, par excellence. Exceptionally rich in sugar, it is very palatable and fattening to all classes of stock, while its succulence and freedom from "pithiness" after standing through severe winter frosts is most marked.

One of the very valuable habits of Saccaline is its persistent ratooning, or throwing up of new growths from the roots when the matured stalks have been cut. It has in several instances stood through the winter, and then, when all cut, thrown up a fresh crop of fine stalks the following spring, and grown well through the second summer.

If sown early—as soon as the frosts are over—two crops may be harvested from Saccaline in the one season. Of course this only applies to districts where the season is a long one. The first crop will be ready about midsummer, and the second will be available throughout the winter. Sow in drills at the rate of five to ten pounds per acre; if broadcast, about thirty pounds per acre is required. Price, per lb. 1s. 1d.; over 28 lbs., 1s. 1b.; cwt. or over, 11d. 1b. (subject to fluctuation).





MILLET TRIALS AT EXETER.

MILLETS.

Quick, Cheaply-grown
Summer
FODDER CROPS.

AS a catch crop to augment the natural grazing many farmers require a quick-growing fodder to give "a green pick" when the pastures are ripened and dry. The need is for something that will require little labor in cultivation or harvesting. Some of the MILLETS are eminently suitable for this purpose. They will grow well on even mediocre land and several of the varieties stand grazing very satisfactorily and shoot again and again.

As a "follow on" for milking cows and growing lambs, after the spring grass has commenced to dry, the several varieties of MILLETS specially indicated are excellent. Sow broadcast or through an ordinary grain drill set for suitable depth at the rates as given below.

Varieties, and Their Uses.

For grazing purposes or green forage **JAPANESE MILLET** and **WHITE FRENCH MILLET** give the earliest growth after sowing. The **Japanese** variety is of upright growth and stools out fairly well. It grows up to 3 feet 6 inches or more high and "comes again" very quickly after being fed off or cut. The **White French** type is smoother and of slightly more succulent foliage, and grows perhaps a little higher, but does not stool quite so well. This millet also recovers very quickly after feeding off or cutting.

The **PEARL** and **SIBERIAN MILLETS**, while not coming quite so quickly in the first instance as the two previously mentioned, stool very thickly after being fed off, and give a splendid second and even third yield of greenstuff. **Siberian Millet** will produce its secondary growth even while the first growth is ripening.

Pearl Millet produces an enormous crop, especially in warm climates, and, on account of its strong stooling habit and quick recovery, is one of the best for green feeding purposes.

HUNGARIAN MILLET is essentially a Hay Millet. It is of fine tall growth, unsuitable for grazing. In suitable situations and favorable seasons it is such a quick grower that two crops of excellent hay may be taken off in one season.

MANCHURIAN is somewhat similar to Hungarian, but is claimed to be hardier and earlier. It is of somewhat coarser growth.

Supplies of some varieties are uncertain this season. The following quotations are current at time of going to press and are subject to fluctuation. Usually 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. per acre is a good sowing.

VARIETY.				Per lb.		Per cwt.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Japanese Millet	...	...	...		11	95	0
White French Millet	...	...	...		8	65	0
Pearl Millet	...	...	...	1	0	100	0
Siberian Millet	...	...	...	Supplies		uncertain.	
Hungarian Millet	...	...	...		8	65	0
Manchurian Millet	...	...	...	Supplies not		Available.	

The CONSERVATION of FODDER

"Take out an Insurance Policy against Drought."

This, the greatest need of the man on the land, is often lightly advocated by the "theorist." It is not so easy of accomplishment as, to the inexperienced, it appears at first sight. Labor is often scarce and dear and the weather is not always what it should be. But the desired end can be obtained at reasonable cost by choosing the right crops and treating them in the proper manner.

Hay—For the man who has no silos the most attractive way of conserving fodder is in the form of Hay. But he does not always realise that splendid Hay can be made from other crops beside Oats and Wheat. Many a farmer regards Lucerne as quite out of his line. He has never tried to grow it, nor have his neighbours; and perhaps a false tradition has grown up that his is not a district suitable for Lucerne. In our remarks on Lucerne in this booklet we have endeavoured to show its remarkable adaptability to varying soils and climates. The value of Lucerne as a Hay crop calls for no comment. Several of the Millets also make first-rate Hay for saving in the late summer and autumn. For particulars of the varieties turn to the page on Millets. Sudan Grass is a truly remarkable yielder of magnificent Hay. Some months ago at the Alexandria sales, a truck of Sudan Grass chaff realised a value equal to that of good quality Oaten or Wheaten chaff sold at the same time. This wonder crop will yield results under extremely adverse circumstances, and in a good season will give an astounding return in several cuts through the summer and autumn. Turn to our pages on Sudan Grass.

Some of the Clovers make a very valuable and nutritious Hay, which stock are extremely fond of. Field Peas, though difficult to cut with an ordinary mower, without a special attachment, make a good, easily cured Hay for home use. As these last mentioned farm crops are more suited for autumn sowing, we will catalogue and describe the various varieties in our Autumn Fodder List.

Following are approximately the correct stages to cut for Hay.

LUCERNE—Just after the first flowers have appeared.

MILLETS—When the majority of the heads have reached the milky stage, not later.

SUDAN GRASS—After the rush of bloom is over, and before the seed hardens.

CLOVERS—When in full flower, but before flowers commence to wither

FIELD PEAS—When the pods have just set.

NATIVE GRASSES—About flowering time.

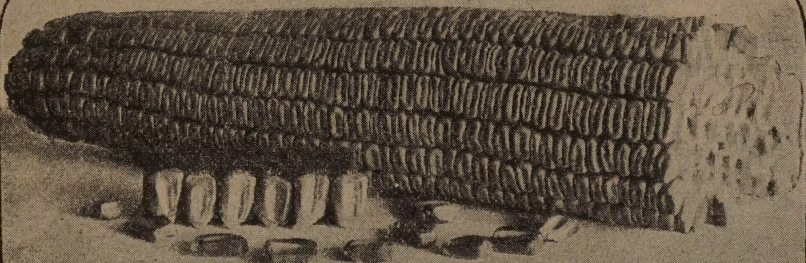
Ensilage—Is green succulent fodder preserved by the exclusion of air and limited fermentation in approximately the same condition as when cut. When carefully stored it will keep almost indefinitely and (except in the stack system) there is very little waste.

Ensilage can be made in stacks, in built up tub silos, or in pit or hill-side silos. The stack system is not recommended, except in emergency, on account of the waste, but the other two methods are both very satisfactory.

For information regarding the construction of these, readers should refer to the valuable bulletins on this subject, or "The Farmer's Handbook," which are issued by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

Any green succulent crop can be made into silage, but the most suitable are undoubtedly Maize and Sorghum, the Maize when the cobs are glazed, and the Sorghums when the plants are fairly mature—that is, when the seed head is full of well-colored seeds.

SEED MAIZE



SILVERMINE

MAIZE is a summer crop of the utmost importance in all districts where a reasonable fall of summer rains can be counted on. Even where the summers are usually on the dry side, Maize can be successfully grown if sown in drills and carefully and regularly cultivated.

In cool districts where Maize will not ripen, it is still a most valuable green fodder for early autumn use. We strongly recommend sowing in drills, even when only needed for green fodder or ensilage.

The extra weight of crop from a paddock of green Maize sown in drills and cultivated will more than repay the extra cost of labor. Should the season turn dry a fair yield would result from cultivated Maize, whereas the broadcasted crop might be a failure.

By sowing the early maturing varieties it is possible to harvest a crop of grain in districts where the later maturing sorts will not ripen. The best time for sowing Maizes varies somewhat in the different districts. For green crop or ensilage, Maize can usually be sown a month or so later than would be necessary for a grain crop.

As the majority of our customers will require seed Maize for green crop we would advise them not to overlook the White Grained varieties as, generally, besides yielding a heavier grain crop than the Yellow sorts of the same class, they are all exceptionally good green crop Maizes, producing a heavy leafy succulent growth.

Sow about four quarts per acre in drills for grain, and one bushel to one-and-a-half bushel broadcast for green feed. Prime samples are again scarce this year and prices are rather higher than usual. But in view of the really small quantity of seed required per acre this should not be considered, and farmers in their own interests should not begrudge the small extra cost of selected and specially graded samples.

Yellow and Red Grained Maize.

Carefully Selected and Graded Samples.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ Bushel 4s. Per Bushel 14s. 6d.

Price quoted is current at time of going to press and is subject to market fluctuations.



Ninety Day—True early flint maize and an excellent early green crop variety.

Early Leaming—An early green crop maize for which we have a good demand. We can usually supply both the yellow and red grained varieties.

Funk's Yellow Dent—Strongly recommended as a variety which will do better than most sorts under dry conditions, it is fairly early, close grained and a prolific yielder.

Small Early Red Hogan—A fine early green crop variety.

Improved Yellow Dent—Heavy cropping, deep grained, very suitable for green fodder and a heavy yielder in rich land.

Yellow Hogan—A very popular and excellent main crop variety.

Yellow Hawkesbury—A deep broad grained sort which has always proved a splendid doer in warm districts; an exceedingly heavy cropper.

Selected Moruya—Main crop. Perhaps the best large grained maize on the Sydney market. A rich yellow grain of great weight. Supplies uncertain.

Golden Drop—An attractive yellow maize, mid season; the grain is very solid, fairly deep, and set closely on the cobs. Supplies uncertain.

Yellow Horsetooth—Main crop. A deep soft grained maize largely grown on our Northern Rivers.

SEED MAIZE—Continued.

White Grained Varieties.

Valuable for Growing for Green Fodder.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ Bushel 4s. Per Bushel 14s. 6d.

Price quoted is current at time of going to press, and is subject to market fluctuations.

Silvermine—The earliest white, grain deep and solid, ripens in about four months, excellent for early green fodder crop; a good drought resister, and hardy.
Regraded sample.

Hickory King—A very popular main crop sort and an excellent green fodder variety for the highlands.
Regraded sample.

Giant White—An excellent main crop sort; the grain is large, deep and solid; one of the heaviest cropping varieties we offer. A splendid green fodder.
Regraded sample.

White Horsetooth—A very deep soft-grained maize, tall growing, largely used on our Northern Rivers; a late season sort.
Regraded sample.

Boone Country Special—A late variety, doing well in a medium climate well supplied with moisture. A good yielder with large deep grain.
Regraded sample.



Customers, Note!

Supplies of some sorts of Maize are uncertain, and if sold out of variety ordered we will substitute variety

nearest to it in
season and type,

and which we consider will give satisfactory results.

If customers do not desire this please instruct

**“Do not
Substitute.”**

FODDER PLANTS.

BUCKWHEAT—A splendid quick yielding crop for fowls. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Japanese, the largest and most vigorous variety. Bushel of 50 lbs., 17s.

CATTLE PUMPKIN—The Pumpkin crop is invaluable for winter feed for milking cows and young calves. One pound will sow an acre.

GRAMMA OR TRÓMBONE—Excellent for either pigs or stock feeding. They contain more sugar than ordinary pumpkins and are more fattening. Should be grown only in warm districts. 10s. lb., post free.

MIXED CATTLE—A good strain of mixed feeding pumpkins. 4s. 6d. lb., post free.

CATTLE MELON—A mixture of suitable sorts. Generally the Cattle Pumpkins are to be preferred, but the Melons form a juicy stand-by fodder. 7s. lb. Post paid 7s. 6d.

COW PEAS—Sow in Spring, after frost, in drills three feet apart, and drop a pea every foot in the drills. Sown in this manner, seven to ten pounds of seed will cover an acre. Broadcast, half to one bushel of seed is required. Clay Colored, Black Seeded, and others. 8d. lb., per bushel of 60 lbs., 30s. Prices vary, supplies very uncertain.

SOY BEAN—A successful farmer's crop in the U.S.A., but sometimes germinates poorly in this country. Small sowings should be made as trials. 1s. 6d. lb.

TEOSINTE—In moist warm climates this yields a very heavy crop of green stuff—in favorable seasons often two cuts. Sow two to three lbs. per acre. Supplies not available.

PEA NUTS—As well as being in great demand for human consumption, the Peanut is being increasingly used as a stock fodder, especially for pigs. They will succeed best in a warm climate in light open soil. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. of nuts, or say 10 lbs. shelled seed per acre. When ripe, lift the plants and harvest the nuts which are produced below the ground. The Peanut plant may be grazed, the tops made into hay, or used as a soil renovator; and is valuable as a dry farming crop. Small podded (for cropping) 1s. 3d. lb.; over 28 lbs. 1s. 2d. lb. Large podded (for roasting) 1s. 6d. lb.; over 28 lbs. 1s. 5d. lb.

SUNFLOWER GIANT RUSSIAN—Valuable, when growing, as shelter to young crops, and the seed forms a most valuable food for poultry and in fact all stock. Sow about 12 lbs. per acre in rows three feet apart. (Black Seeded). Price 1s. 6d. lb.

LINSEED (N.Z. Grown)—This is grown either for seed for oil purposes, or for the fibre for linen-making, but requires special conditions, which intending planters should inquire into if putting in large areas. 7d. lb., 57s. 6d. cwt.

FIELD PEAS—For green manuring or for pig feeding. They yield enormous crops. Sow one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre in early spring. Grey or Partridge, 15s. bushel. Blue, 14s. 6d. bushel. Price variable.

FODDER PLANTS (Continued.)

SEED OATS—For those still requiring to sow for early green feed the following are still available, all extra-heavy re-machined samples, much superior to the ordinary samples offered. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre.

ALGERIAN—The best all-round variety for green feed, hay, or grain; it is a good stooling variety, and succeeds well in both the coastal and drier inland districts. 8s. bushel.

LACHLAN—An early Oat for green feed or grazing. Originated by the Department of Agriculture and sent out as a companion variety to Sunrise. Strongly recommended by the Cowra Farm manager. 9s. 6d. bushel.

TARTARIAN (Side Bearing)—One of the earliest white grained varieties, and excellent for green fodder especially on the highlands for late sowing. 8s. 7d. bushel.

DUN—A variety producing hay and grain of very fine quality; largely used for horse feed by racing folk. In season it is about a second early. 9s. bushel.

HEAVY BLACK—A main crop variety, heavy yielder, principally used for green feed; possibly more resistant to rust and smut than the Heavy White Oat; suitable for cold climates. 8s. 9d. bushel.

HEAVY WHITE—A green fodder Oat; most suitable for moist cool climates; gives a heavy crop of green feed and grain. 8s. 9d. bushel.

SUNRISE, RUAKURA, GUYRA—Sold out.

SILVER BEET (The New Sheep Fodder)—This plant is grown for the green tops, not for the roots as with other Beets. It is found in New Zealand that the foliage is reproduced so quickly after being eaten down, that it makes one of the most profitable plants for sheep fattening. Plant in rows, thirty inches apart, so that the land can be hoed, and thin from nine to twelve inches apart in the rows. Sow three or four pounds per acre. 2s. 6d. lb. post free.

SAINFOIN, YATES' DOUBLE CUT—A splendid fodder crop, deep rooting and drought resisting, and is largely used as a soil renovator. Sow ten pounds per acre. 1s. 10d. lb.

SHEEPS BURNET—Is one of our best drought-resisting plants, and thrives alike in rich or poor ground, and makes plenty of green growth both in winter and summer. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Local Seed, 1s. 4d. lb.; over 28 lbs., 1s. 3d. lb.

TREE LUCERNE SEED — (Medicago Arborea) — The true Tree Lucerne, growing six feet or so. Pretty ornamental plant and useful for fodder in drought times. 9d. oz., 2s. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6s. lb.

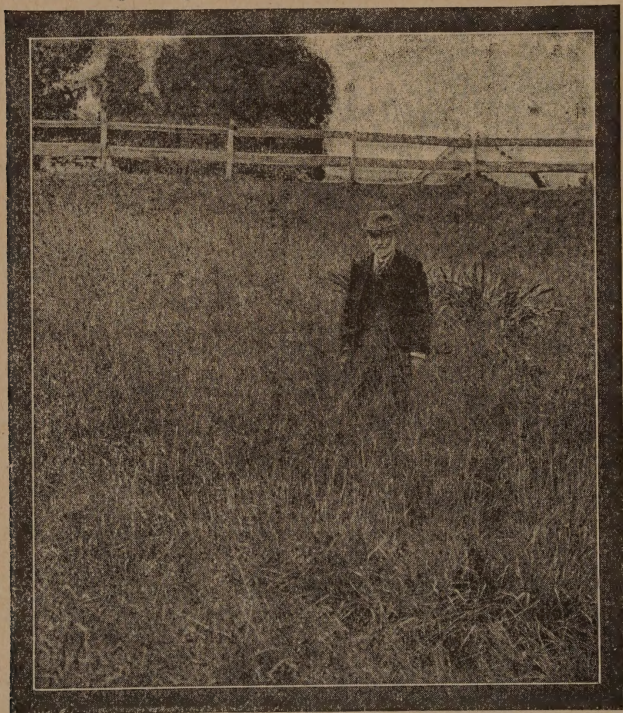
TOGOSASTE—(so called Tree Lucerne). Suitable for hedge or breakwind and a stand-by against drought time. 6d. oz.; 1s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 4s. 6d. lb.

KURRAJONG—(Sterculia Diversifolia) Many stock owners have had to fall back on anything at all edible for their stock during this last drought, and as a last resort, the foliage of this tree has considerable value. It is likely that stockmen will want to make further early plantings for future use. 2s. oz., 20s. lb.

Two Quick Growing Hardy Warm Climate Grasses.

RHODES GRASS (*Chloris Gayana*).

A very strong-growing tropical grass, which, rooting at every joint, soon covers a large area. Said to be the only grass that will hold its own with *Paspalum*. Most suitable for moist situations and hot climates, but succeeds well in a large range of situations and climates, except where heavy frosts are



experienced. It is a quick germinator after rain and makes growth rapidly, and is very palatable to all stock. When well established it is remarkably drought resistant. It is very largely used for surface sowing after clearing and burning off scrub in the coastal areas, and for this purpose there is nothing better. In all the dry inland districts of Queensland Rhodes Grass is proving of the utmost value. Four pounds will seed an acre.

Per lb. 2s. 3d.
Special quotations large lots.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

Does well planted in conjunction with Rhodes Grass.

The seed should be sown during spring, summer, or early autumn, say from August to April. Succeeds best where moist warm conditions prevail, but will prove a very profitable crop even where a moderate rainfall is experienced, and under these latter conditions it is not so likely to become rank and difficult to deal with. Once introduced into swampy land *Paspalum* soon covers it with a thick mat and gives good grazing where the land would otherwise be useless. Sowing a few pounds of White Clover with the *Paspalum* is good practice. Sow ten pounds per acre. Prime "hand-shaken" seed, per lb. 1s. 6d. Special quotes for large quantities.

All Prices subject to Market Fluctuations.

OTHER FODDER GRASSES.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)

Stands Heat and Drought well, and is specially suited for hot dry districts where other grasses do not succeed. It is also of great value for binding loose soil, sand banks, etc. It should not be planted near cultivation paddocks, as it is difficult to eradicate. Sow in warm weather after good rains. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Per lb. 3s. 9d.

PASPALUM COMPRESSUM (Also known as Durrington Grass or Carpet Paspalum.)

A dwarf compact growing variety of *Paspalum*, proving of great value for poor sandy stretches of country where *Paspalum Dilatatum* does not do well; makes well matted roots, but is most suited for warm climates. Sow five pounds per acre. Per lb. 3s.

RYE GRASS, COCKSFOOT.

And other cool climate grasses can still be sown in suitable situations, provided the weather be favorable. If the season is dry we recommend delaying sowing until the autumn rains. Sow about two bushels to the acre of Rye Grass and one-and-a-half bushels of Cocksfoot. Present prices are:—**Poverty Bay Rye Grass**, 15s. bushel; **Yates' Old Pasture Grass**, 11s. 6d. bushel; **Extra Heavy Re-machined Cocksfoot**, 45s. bushel.

PHALARIS BULBOSA.

We cannot supply at present, no seed of the true *Bulbosa* variety being available this season.

Three Splendid Native Grasses.

MITCHELL GRASS.

This is one of the best Native Grasses we have, and will yield a large amount of succulent herbage, of which stock are very fond. This grass is very nutritious, a good drought resister, and forms a permanent pasture. Quickly responds to rainfall. If cut when it first shows the flower stem, makes excellent hay. Sow two to three pounds per acre. **Owing to the recent drought conditions supplies not available until late summer.**

AUSTRALIAN BLUE GRASS.

This valuable Native Pasture Grass grows well in the coastal and cooler districts of Eastern Australia, and in suitable situation makes considerable growth in the winter months as well as in the summer. It stands drought well and will stand close feeding. Sow two to three pounds per acre. **Owing to the recent drought conditions supplies not available until late summer.**

WALLABY GRASS (*Danthonia*).

One of the hardiest of our native grasses. Grows in a wide variety of soils and climates. Especially adapted to the poorer soils unsuited to other grasses, splendid for sheep. Sow two or three lbs. per acre with other grasses or up to 15 lbs. alone. Very scarce this season. Price 6s.

There are several other Australian grasses of special merit, but the seed is rarely on the market.

For GRASSES and FODDER PLANTS available as roots and cuttings only, see Page 25.

Breaking in Virgin Coastal Country to Pasture Land.

PRACTICALLY all our rich coastal dairying country has had to be broken in from heavy timber scrub and undergrowth to its present condition of fertile pasture and agriculture. To aid him in beating the vigorous natural growth of weeds bracken fern and scrub, the pioneer must have quick growing and prolific grasses. By sowing suitable grasses in the ashes after the first "burn" a thick sward results in a comparatively short time and this effectively stifles the native growth and encourages stock to trample down any young and uncut undergrowth, which otherwise would soon take charge again.

Paspalum Dilatatum and Rhodes Grass have been proved to be the most suitable grasses for surface sowing after burning off in the coastal districts. They are both vigorous Summer growing grasses, and while giving of their best in rainy seasons, will also stand the driest spells without dying out. These two grasses are prolific seeders and both have the habit of spreading rapidly. So vigorous is Paspalum, that, until the introduction of Rhodes Grass, no other

plant could withstand its encroachment, except clover. But now Rhodes has proved itself of equal vigor and the two grow excellently together. Many farmers sow them together half and half by bulk measure (by weight say two lbs. of Rhodes and five lbs. Paspalum to the acre). The Rhodes usually comes away first and very soon carries good feed.

Every wise farmer will readily recognise the importance of sowing a little **White Clover** with his grass seed on newly burnt country. This clover germinates readily after a good "burn," provided there is a



reasonable amount of moisture in the soil, and cohabitates with Paspalum in a remarkable manner. On any old Paspalum pasture where White Clover has been introduced, it can be found growing strongly right through the root tufts of the Paspalum. Besides this peculiar affinity of the two plants, Clover is a most valuable addition to the feeding value of the pasture, and also improves and sweetens the soil. In Winter when Paspalum and Rhodes pastures are more or less dormant, Clover will come through and give a welcome pick to stock.

The illustration on this page depicts portion of a rough South Coast Farm. The heavy growth of blackberries and bracken fern and young scrub had taken possession of the hillside. The rubbish was cut down and burned. Rhodes and Paspalum, with a little White Dutch Clover, were then sown in the ashes. Attracted by the grasses growing among the vines, sheep are now attacking the blackberries greedily, and with perhaps another light cutting or two, should materially weaken this pest, and thus assist to eradicate it.

If bracken fern is cut once and then burnt when dry, and grasses and clover sown in the ashes, the grasses will quickly get a good hold, and with three more cuttings when the ferns are in vigorous growth, what was a fern covered waste, should be good pasture land. Do not burn the cut ferns once the grass has been sown. When Paspalum and Rhodes Grass are established, no fern or other scrub growth need trouble the farmer again.

CLOVERS.

WHILE autumn sowing of clovers is generally the most satisfactory and is what we recommend, the following may still be sown in suitable situations if the season be favorable. If irrigation is possible, present sowing will prove quite satisfactory. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre, or with grasses two to three lbs.

Prices quoted are current at time of going to press, but are subject to fluctuation of market.

Yates' N.Z. Red Clover or Cow Grass.

A wonderful clover especially for the cooler districts, either for growing alone or with grazing crops or in pasture. Per lb. 3s. 6d.

Trifolium Incarnatum (Crimson Clover).

A quick and vigorous annual clover, stands heavy stocking, splendid for green soiling in the cooler districts. Per lb. 1s. 9d.

Yates' Superfine White Clover.

Largely sown with pasture grasses, does well in a wide variety of soils. In the North Coast it is found good practice to sow with Paspalum. Per lb. 3s. 3d.

Alsike Clover.

A hybrid clover, often succeeding where Red Clover will not. Has done well on Richmond River. Per lb. 3s. 9d.

Melilotus Indica.

Will give good returns and greatly improves soil if grown on poor sandy country with good rainfall. Per lb. 8d.

Bokhara Clover.

A biennial clover now attracting much attention. Valuable for grazing, for hay as a honey plant and soil improver. Per lb. 2s. 6d.

Trifolium Subterraneum.

A splendid fodder plant and spreads very quickly in suitable situations. Per lb. 8s.

Strawberry Clover.

A clover with trailing habit, very valuable for low wet swampy land. (Shelled seed.) Per lb. 14s.



For Early Autumn Sowing.

Egyptian or Berseem Clover.

(*Trifolium Alexandrinum*).



This is an annual Clover, making its growth in the winter and spring.

It is very largely grown in Egypt for renovating the soil as well as for feed purposes; indeed, one writer says the greater part of the Nile Valley is under Berseem for six months in the year. In South Australia it has been grown extensively, especially in the Murray Valley, where it has proved most successful for green manuring orchards, or for irrigable land this plant has, no doubt, a great future. It has also been quite successful in districts where ample autumn and winter rains are experienced, but should not be sown in dry situations.

Berseem Clover is a very strong growing annual. **Early sowing is very important**, so that **a cutting may be made in early winter**. It should be planted on well rolled land at the rate of eight to fifteen pounds per acre. Clay land seems to suit it well. In its first growth, Berseem sends up a single stem, which, after the first cut, shoots into three or four stems, giving a much heavier yield the second cut.

It should be cut and not grazed. In Egypt it is said to yield in two cuttings eight tons of green fodder per acre and the crop leaves the soil very much enriched, it being estimated that 300 pounds of nitrogen is added to the soil. In cold climates where there is an ample summer rainfall, it may be tried as a summer crop also, but we recommend it for winter use. Where frosts are excessively severe, this clover is not likely to succeed as a winter crop.

It is very luscious and all stock eat it readily; it can be cut at any stage of growth—it is not necessary to wait until it has bloomed. In South Australia it gives **two and three crops during the winter and spring**. This is a clover which is well worth a trial and we would welcome reports.

Price, current at time of going to press, per lb. 2s.

RAPE AND MUSTARD

TWO PROFITABLE
AND QUICK
GROWING CROPS.



SOWING RAPE—Yates' Dwarf Broadleaf.

As is well known, this is one of the most profitable fodder crops for fattening sheep and lambs. It comes to maturity quickly and gives a wonderful return. It is also a splendid fodder plant for pigs, and, if cut and allowed to wilt before feeding, is equally suitable for dairy cows. Poultry farmers are finding a small patch of Rape a valuable asset, and for this purpose small successional sowings are recommended. Rape is very hardy and may be sown in early Spring (July and August), in well worked, deeply ploughed land. Three pounds per acre in drills, or four to six pounds broadcast. Drilling is to be preferred and will give a more even crop. The following mixtures (per acre) have also been found extremely satisfactory:—Rape (two lbs.) and Rye Corn (half-bushel), also Rape (three lbs.) and Mustard (half-lb.). Yates' Dwarf Broadleaf Rape, of tested strain, is undoubtedly the best for sowing purposes. Price, 1s. per lb., 100s. cwt.

MUSTARD.

For a quick green fodder for fattening lambs nothing is better than Mustard. Sow eight pounds per acre. It is also frequently mixed with Rape. It is ready a few weeks after sowing. Price, 1s. 9d. per lb.

ROOT CROPS.

THESE are worthy of greater attention from Australian farmers. Here we have valuable food in a concentrated and easily handled form. The weight of fodder per acre to be realised from root crops is enormous. The quality of the fodder is very high and where any hand feeding is practiced it is not a difficult matter to feed the roots. In the Australian climates Mangolds, Sugar Beets and Carrots will stand fairly well in the ground right through the winter, and they can be pulled and fed as required.

An easy method of feeding Mangolds and other roots is to gather them in a cart and then draw to several heaps where the stock are, and run a disc harrow over them to chop them in pieces.

Mangolds and Sugar Beet.

Wonderful milk producers, and yield immense crops. Sow about September-October; in warm climates an autumn sowing will give a fine winter crop. Plant in well worked clean land, and when up hoe to remove any growth of weeds, and if necessary, thin out to allow the roots to develop. Five pounds per acre of Mangolds and about eight pounds per acre of Sugar Beet are fair sowings.

Mangolds, price 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4s. 6d. lb., post free.

Yates' Mammoth Long Red—A very select stock. The roots are of excellent quality, clean smooth and free from fangs; flesh close grained and full of saccharine. The heaviest cropping Mangold grown.

Yates' Champion Yellow Globe—A very select stock, small top; flesh close in texture, excellent feeding quality.

Golden Tankard—An excellent keeper. The roots are medium size, with deep yellow flesh, and contain high percentage of saccharine.

Long Yellow—An excellent variety, very heavy cropper.

Sugar Beet Wanzleben—Half long white roots, sweet and crisp. 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5s. per lb., post free.

Giant Half Sugar Mangold—We keep the two varieties, White and Rose, They are sweeter than the ordinary Mangold and larger than Sugar Beet.

combining the quality of the Beet with the weight of crop of the Mangold. Tested against Sugar Beet it yielded twice the crop. Intermediate in size, averaging about one foot in length.

Field Carrot.

VALUABLE for all classes of stock, particularly horses. Sow any time in spring or early summer, when the weather is favorable, at the rate of four pounds per acre. Price 2s. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6s. 6d., per lb., post free.

Sinclair's Champion—A splendid variety, giving a remarkably heavy yield per acre. It is claimed to be an excellent variety for dairy cows.

White Belgian—Grows well out of the ground, so it can easily be pulled by hand.

Orange Giant—A rich orange red variety, very handsome and smooth, producing large crops.



ELEPHANT GRASS

and other Fodder Plants from Roots or Cuttings only.



ELEPHANT GRASS is a comparatively recent introduction, but it has already proved to be a fodder plant of considerable value. We give herewith a photograph of a Test Plot in our Trial Grounds, and it will be noted that this is a vigorous growing sorghum-like plant, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. It stands cutting well, tests made by the Department of Agriculture showing a return of 30 to 50 tons of green fodder per acre per year, and also that this grass is of good feeding quality and that stock relish it, especially if chaffed. The cuttings should be planted four to six feet apart in and between the rows. **Cuttings only**, per 100, 10s. Postage or freight extra.

TEXAS BLUE GRASS.—This grass proved itself to be a drought resister of great merit. Best suited to light and sandy soils, roots planted a foot apart will soon cover the whole area. Valuable for cattle, stands heavy stocking. This grass can only be supplied in roots. Price, 100, 5s; freight extra.

KIKUYU GRASS—A recently-introduced South African grass. At present, being tested by the Department of Agriculture. So far it has shown itself to be well adapted to poor land, a vigorous grower and stands drought well. We hope to be in a position to supply a **limited number of roots next autumn** and orders may be booked subject to being available. Seed unobtainable.

SHEARMAN'S CLOVER.—A recently discovered clover which has proved to be specially adapted to salty flat land on the sea-board. It has a vigorous rooting system, and produces plenty of palatable milk-producing fodder. As it does not seed we can only supply this plant as roots. These will quickly spread by means of runners, which root at the joints. Price, 15s. per 100; £6 per 1000. Freight extra. Postage, per 100 6d. extra.

Vegetable (Suitable for Growing on the Farm) Crops.

THE high prices practically all classes of vegetables are bringing to-day should induce farmers, in the more favored districts, to reserve some of their land for vegetable production for market. The following sorts are very suitable for growing as farm crops in suitable land and should pay the grower handsomely.

A good rainfall or facilities for irrigation, a fair quality of land, and a reasonable use of suitable manures (artificial or natural) are the first essentials. Continual cultivation is also very necessary. Few crops pay like Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Peas and Swedes under suitable conditions.

For best time to plant and cultural directions growers should be guided by local experience and information in Yates' Annual and Yates' Garden Guide.

PEAS (Yorkshire Hero)—The main crop market variety. Our **Yates Selected (N.Z. Grown)** strain is carefully tested before being sold. Bags are branded with our name, and sealed. Per bus. 30s.

Yates' Hundredfold and Yates' Utility. These are two very heavy bearing and favorite **Early Market Peas.** Per bus. 40s.

BEANS (Canadian Wonder). An excellent "General Purpose" Bean and the favorite market sort. Per bus. 90s.

CABBAGE (Yates' Early Drumhead) is the very best cabbage to grow for market. It is a hardy and generally useful cabbage withstanding adverse conditions better than other sorts and most suitable for hot Australian summers. In good seasons it matures in four months. The heads are large and very solid. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 7s. 6d.; per lb. 22s. 6d., post paid.

Henderson's Succession. A week or two earlier than Yates' Early Drumhead, otherwise very similar. A good carrier, and the best and longest standing cabbage for autumn planting for spring use. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12s. 6d.; per lb. 40s., post paid.

CAULIFLOWERS (Early Italian Giant). One of the earliest sorts of a type best suited to Australian conditions. The flowers are large, white and firm, heading in about five months after sowing. Per oz. 3s. 6d.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12s. 6d., post paid.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Decidedly the best for main crop. The heads are large and white and come in about six months from sowing. Very hardy. Per oz. 3s. 6d.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12s. 6d., post paid.

Late Metropole. A very vigorous and hardy late cauliflower. Hearts are well protected and of perfect quality; they weigh up to 20 lbs. or more and should average 18 lbs. without foliage. Ready for cutting about eight months after sowing. Per oz. 5s.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15s., post paid.

SWEDE TURNIP. Our strains are unexcelled. The crop comes in evenly and swedes are well shaped. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1s. 9d.; lb. 4s. 6d., post paid.

OTHER VEGETABLE CROPS likely to interest the farmer are

ONIONS—TOMATOES—PUMPKINS.

Booklets on **Cultivation of Onions and Tomatoes** post free.

YATES Seeds are Tested Seeds.

Yates' ^{Hand Picked} Seed Potatoes.

THE SEED POTATOES offered in this list are all prime, graded samples, carefully hand picked, all outsized and diseased tubers being thrown out, so that there is no waste or loss in freight in Seed bought from us. The bags we send out are all stencilled "**YATES' HAND-PICKED SEED POTATOES,**" and customers should see that the bags they get are so branded, otherwise they were not sent out by us. It is quite impossible to guarantee Seed Potatoes to be free from the spores of Irish Blight, and the crop should be regularly sprayed where Blight conditions are prevalent.

Customers Please Note

Supplies are uncertain this season and, of some varieties, only become available in small parcels. To assist planters we will if **sold out of variety ordered substitute variety nearest to it in season and type,** which we consider will give satisfactory results. If customers do not desire this, please instruct "**Do not substitute.**"

PRICES.

Owing to Fluctuations in Market Value of Potatoes, it is very difficult to fix prices, but those mentioned are, at time of going to press, the lowest we can quote for prime hand-picked seed. At the same time we reserve the right to vary these prices without notice. We can quote definitely by return of mail for any lines required. Customers when asking for quote, should mention quantity required and when they wish them supplied. **We Quote Special Prices for Ton Lots.**

NOTE.

Owing to the restrictions placed in the way of Inter-State potato trade, we do not solicit orders for potatoes from other States, and can only supply on the understanding that our responsibility ceases when a clean certificate has been obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Sydney. Customers in other States, when ordering Seed Potatoes, are requested to advise us that they agree to this condition.

TERMS.

The Prices of all Seed Potatoes are Nett Cash. We will substitute the nearest variety we have for any sort ordered that is sold out, unless specially instructed to the contrary.

DELIVERY.

We Deliver Free on Rail or Steamer, Sydney, after which they are at the risk of the purchaser.

CONDITIONS OF SALE and NON WARRANTY — See Page 1.

YATES' SEED POTATOES—Continued.



At time of going to press the current prices for the following varieties (except where specially mentioned) are:—

14 lbs., 3s. 6d.; 28 lbs., 6s. 3d.; cwt., 24s. (subject to fluctuation).

EARLY MANISTEE.

This Has Proved Perhaps the Best of the Earlies. It has a brown skin, is of fine flavor and boils dry. One of the heaviest croppers in the early section. 14 lbs. 3s. 9d.; 28 lbs. 6s. 9d.; cwt. 25s.

EARLY ROSE.

Well Known As One of the Earliest Potatoes Grown, and one of the best for early use if grown on suitable well-drained land. A good boiling variety, but its principal merit is its earliness and its suitability for our warmer districts where there is only a short growing season, and where it always yields fair crops. **Locally Grown.** 14 lbs., 3s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 6s. 9d.; cwt., 25s.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.

Very Similar to the Early Rose, the tubers being longer, not so smooth, and with more prominent eyes; good cropper, and quite as early as that variety. Often called American Early Rose. 14 lbs. 3s. 9d.; 28 lbs. 6s. 9d.; cwt. 25s.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

A Good Variety For Hot, Dry Climates, similar in shape and earliness to Early Rose, but lighter in color. It crops heavily, cooks well, with an excellent flavor, and is a good keeper. It gives a good crop of large tubers even in a dry season. 14 lbs. 3s. 9d.; 28 lbs. 6s. 9d.; cwt. 25s.

ADIRONDACK.

Main Crop. One of the Best Keepers We Have. The tubers are round, inclining to flat, with pink netted skin. They boil well and will give good crops in a suitable season, and in cool moist climates, where they have a long growing season, they are good croppers.



YATES' SEED POTATOES—Continued.

Prices, per 14 lbs. 3s. 6d. ; per 28 lbs. 6s. 3d. ; per cwt. 24s.
(Subject to Market Fluctuation.)



EARLY MANHATTAN.

One of the heaviest yielding Main Crop Varieties we have. A good cooking sort, firm white flesh, shallow eyes, and mottled blue and white skin. A handsome shapely potato, well suited for the Sydney market.

SATISFACTION.

Pink Skin. Must not be confounded with Sutton's Satisfaction (a white skinned variety). Heavy cropper in moist soil conditions, good size, and uniform round shape ; eye shallow, flesh white, boils dry.

QUEEN OF THE VALLEY.

A Red Skin Variety. producing very heavy crops. Reputed to be one of the best blight resisters grown. A splendid table sort with fine flavor.

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY.

A favorite Main Crop Potato. It is a consistent cropper, and seems to do well alike in both hot and cold districts, and to give crops of large marketable potatoes even in dry seasons ; it is not so subject to "second growth" as many other varieties.

YATES' SEED POTATOES--Continued.

Price, per 14 lbs. 3s. 6d. ; per 28 lbs. 6s. 3d. ; per cwt. 24s.
(Subject to Market Fluctuation,)

CORONATION.

A fine Main Crop Variety, very suitable for the cooler districts of New South Wales. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Early Manhattan, having a rough netted blue skin, with lighter colored patches. It is flattish oval in shape and has shallow eyes. A heavy cropper, excellent keeper, and strongly recommended.

UP-TO-DATE.

A New Heavy Cropping White Skinned Potato. A favorite variety. It yields enormous crops. The tubers are large and shapely, with shallow eyes and thin skin. Does well in a variety of climates, but likes moist soil conditions. 14 lbs. 3s. 9d. ; 28 lbs. 6s. 9d. ; cwt. 25s.

CIRCULAR HEADS.

This well-known Tasmanian Variety is not generally suitable for our New South Wales climate, as our summers are too hot and dry ; still there are cool moist districts where they succeed. Their good qualities are too well known to need describing.

CARMEN.

Good mid-season Variety. Heavy cropper, large handsome flattish tubers, shallow eyes, uniform in size and shape, and boils flowery.

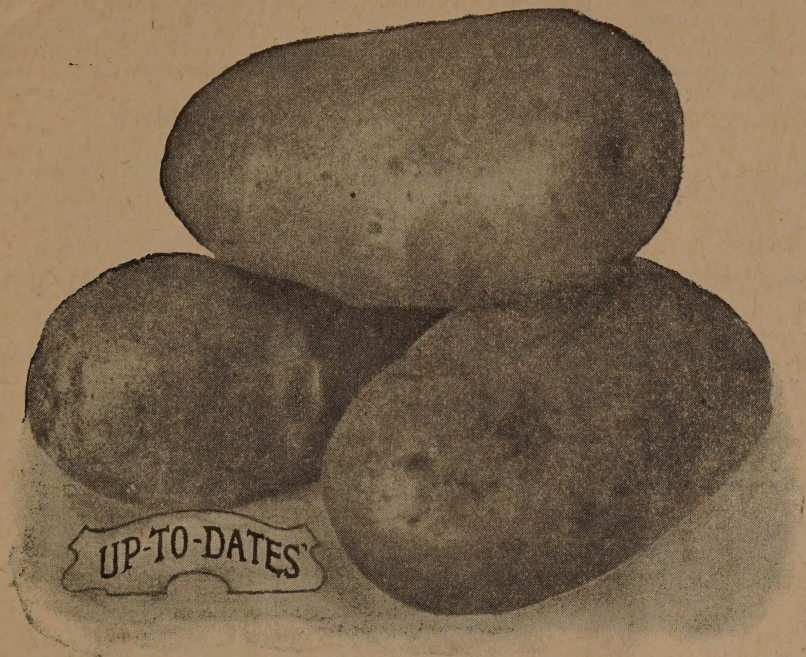
NEW ERA.

A late round white Potato. Of medium size and fair cropper. 14 lbs. 3s. 9d. ; 28 lbs. 6s. 9d. ; cwt. 25s.



To Combat Irish Blight.

Systematic spraying with Bordeaux Mixture or Lime Sulphur Solution has been found the most effective. Commence when the plants are say six inches high and repeat two or three times at intervals of about ten days. Do not wait until the Blight has appeared, and when spraying see that the Mixture reaches all parts of the plant above the ground.



JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

These are similar to potatoes, and require the same cultivation, but we would plant in rows two or three feet apart. A most desirable and delicate vegetable, yielding heavy crops. Very good for pig feeding, especially where pigs can be turned in to root them out. Their fattening value is 25 per cent. greater than potatoes. Four to six cwt. will plant an acre. Price per 28 lbs. 4s. 6d. ; per cwt. 15s. Price variable, as supplies uncertain.

There is still time for

FRUIT TREES.

SUMMER FRUITS, 1s. 6d. each, 15s. doz., except **Cherries**, 2s. each, 20s. doz. and **Mulberries** 2s. 6d. each.

CITRUS FRUITS—**Oranges** and **Lemons**, from 2s. each. 22s. doz. ; **Mandarins** and **Limes**, 2s. 6d. each, 27s. 6d. doz.

Strawberries—We stock all the best varieties. From 1s. doz., 5s. 100.

Loganberries—The fruit is large, dark red in color, and exquisitely flavored. Price 1s. each, 11s. doz.

C.P.C. "Powdered" Carbonate of Lime

This is unburnt Limestone specially ground to the **finest powder**, thereby making its valuable qualities available to plant life. As practically all our soils are deficient in lime, this cheap but effective form of lime will be welcomed by all farmers.

It sweetens sour soils and puts the land into better heart.
Greatly improves all grass lands
Promotes nitrification in the soil.
It does not destroy the humus as do other forms of lime.
Of great value in the preparation of land for Lucerne and other legumes.
May be supplied to all soils at any time with advantage.

PRICE—on trucks, Portland—36/- per ton (14 bags.)

		Miles.	In 8 ton truck lots.	In ton lots
FREIGHT—PER TON	...	50	4/4	6/9
"	"	100	5/7	11/8
"	"	200	6/5	18/5
"	"	300	8/4	22/7

Bag lots—5s. 6d. bag, delivered rail, steamer or to carrier. Freight extra.

Yates' Reliable Manures.

A.Y. Bonedust—14s. cwt.

A.Y. Blood and Bone—16s. cwt.

Sulphate of Ammonia—26s. cwt.

* A.Y. Superphosphate * Yates' Plant Food * A.Y. Vegetable Manure
* A.Y. Potato Manure

Those marked * are in very short supply at time of going to press, but it is hoped that further supplies will be available later on.

For the home garden Yates' Plant Food and A.Y. Vegetable Manure are specially recommended.

We will give Special Quotations for the above Manures in quantity.

Sprays.

The following are thoroughly reliable. The use of suitable sprays is the only means of fighting the various destructive pests, which, if not prevented, rob the grower of the fruits of his labor.

Full Instructions for use accompany each tin or package.

For Irish Blight, Black Spot, and all Fungus Diseases—

Bordeaux Mixture—In powder form, 2s. lb., over 10 lbs. 1s. 9d. lb.

Lime and Sulphur Solution—1-qt. tins 2s., per gallon 3s. 6d., 5-gallon drums 10s. (drums 5s., returnable.)

For Leaf-eating Insects, such as Pumpkin Beetle—

Arsenate of Lead—In paste form in tins, 1 lb. 2s. 6d., 2 lbs. 4s. 6d. In powder form, 3s. per lb.

For Sucking Insects, such as Aphis, Thrip, Etc.—

Nicotine—Per bottle 2s.

Tobacco Stems—7 lbs. 1s., 14 lbs. 1s. 9d., 28 lbs. 2s. 6d., 56 lbs. 4s.

Lime and Sulphur Solution—See above.

For all Scale Pests—

Harbas—Pint tins 1s. 9d., qt. tins 2s. 9d., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. tins 4s. 6d., 1 gal. tins 7s. 9d., 4 gal. tins 23s.

Red Oil—1 gal. tins 7s. 9d., 4 gal. drums, 6s. 9d. per gal. (Drums 5s. extra returnable).

LABOR SAVING TOOLS

For FARM and ORCHARD.

The following are all excellent and efficient tools. We use them on our own Farms, and thoroughly recommend them. The Iron Age Implements are all well designed and made of high-grade materials.

(All Prices Subject to Alteration).

Iron Age Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

A complete machine with lever expanded lever wheel, and three extra points to make machine into a five-tooth cultivator. Price, packed and delivered at rail or steamer, £5/15/-

Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hand Hoe.

Can be used either with a single wheel to go between the rows, or with double wheel astride the row. Suitable for hoeing, cultivating, ridging, etc. An excellent machine, especially for loose friable soil. Price, complete £4/15/-

Iron Age Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe.

A most useful implement. In addition to doing everything, the above hand hoe will do, it is fitted with a most efficient seed sowing device. It is suitable for practically all kinds of seed and the flow is quite under the control of the operator. Price, packed and delivered at rail or steamer, £5/15/-

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower.

Will sow Lucerne, Clovers, Grasses, and all Grain Crops. Gives a fine even sowing. Full instructions with each sower. Price 36/- (while present stocks last).

Fiddle Seed Sower.

Considered by some to be more easily worked and to give a larger spread and very even sowing. An absolutely even step when sowing is essential. Price 15/-

SPRAY PUMPS.

Success Spray Pump.

Well made, for use with ordinary bucket. Price 35/-

Eclair Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer.

An excellent French made Pump, copper tank. Price £5/12/6.

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Arthur Yates & Co. Ltd.

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